

# Fingerprinting of *Campylobacter* Species and Strains by Mass Spectrometric Identification of Protein Biomarkers

## Clifton K. Fagerquist<sup>\*1</sup>, Leslie A. Harden<sup>1</sup>, William G. Miller<sup>1</sup>, Derrick E. Fouts<sup>2</sup>, Karen E. Nelson<sup>2</sup>, Robert E. Mandrell<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Western Regional Research Center, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, 800 Buchanan Street, Albany, CA. <sup>2</sup>The Institute for Genomic Research, Rockville, MD.

### Overview

#### Purpose

- Validate the use of MALDI-TOF-MS for biomarker analysis of bacterial cell lysates by unambiguous identification of select protein biomarkers;
- Determine whether a single protein biomarker can discriminate *Campylobacter* species and strains;

#### Method

- MALDI-TOF-MS analysis of *Campylobacter* cell lysates;
- HPLC of cell lysates to isolate proteins;
- Identify HPLC fractions containing protein biomarkers using MALDI-TOF-MS;
- 1-D PAGE of HPLC fractions containing biomarkers;
- In-gel digestion of gel bands;
- LC/MS/MS of digests and database searching for unambiguous identification of select protein biomarkers;
- Confirm experimental biomarker MW against theoretical database protein MW.

#### Results

- Unambiguous identification of a prominent protein biomarker is HUP: a DNA-binding protein;
- The HUP protein biomarker can be used to discriminate species and strains of *Campylobacter*.

### Introduction

Bacterial illness attributed to *Campylobacter* accounts for a high percentage of the estimated 77 million yearly incidents of foodborne illness in the USA.

Seven *Campylobacter* identified to date have been identified as potential human pathogens: *C. jejuni*, *C. coli*, *C. lari*, *C. fetus*, *C. upsaliensis*, *C. sputorum* and *C. concisus*.

Although the majority of cases of campylobacteriosis involve short-term symptoms typical of bacterial illness, approximately 1 in 1000 cases may be linked to a subsequent occurrence of Guillain-Barré Syndrome, the most commonly occurring paralytic disease in the USA.

There is a need for a simple, rapid, rugged, sensitive and specific technique for identifying *Campylobacter* species and strains.

MALDI-TOF-MS analyses of whole cell lysates provide a relatively simple method of species and strain discrimination by identification of unique protein biomarkers.

### Experimental

*Campylobacter* cells were harvested after several days of growth on plates;

Cell dispersion/lysis was accomplished using a simple solvent extraction solution (67% water, 33% acetone, 0.1% TFA) followed by bead-beating (0.1 mm zirconia/silica beads);

MALDI-TOF-MS analysis involved suspension of the protein extract in a ferulic acid matrix and analysis of ions in the 4kD-16kD mass range in reflectron mode using a Bruker Reflex II mass spectrometer;

Prominent biomarker ions useful for discrimination of *Campylobacter* species and strains were isolated by RP-HPLC and 1-D SDS PAGE;

Excised gel bands were subjected to in-gel digestion with trypsin (or chymotrypsin) and peptides were analyzed by nano-LC/MS/MS analysis on a Q-STR Pulsar I with nano-ESI;

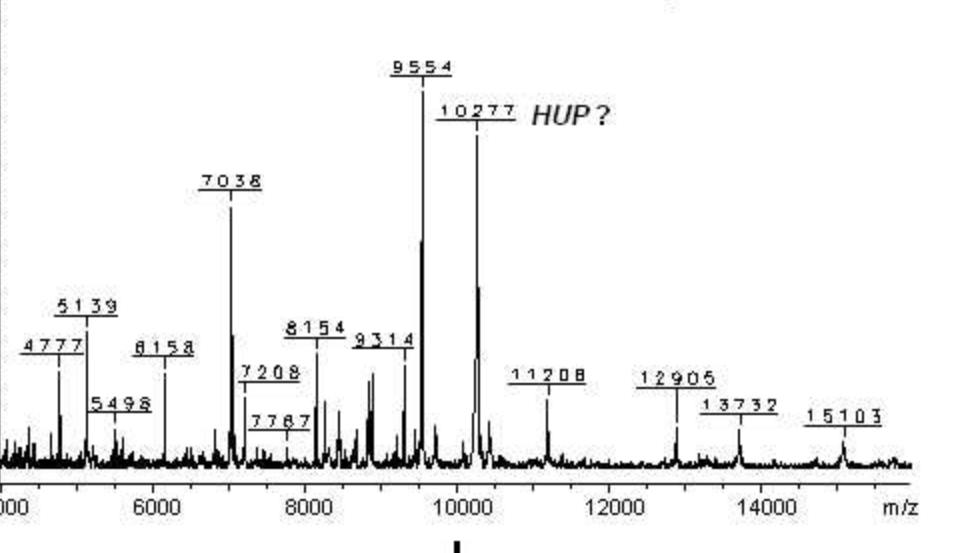
Genomic sequencing of *Campylobacter* species provided theoretical protein sequences and molecular weights;

Database searching of the MS/MS spectra provided unambiguous identification of the protein biomarker;

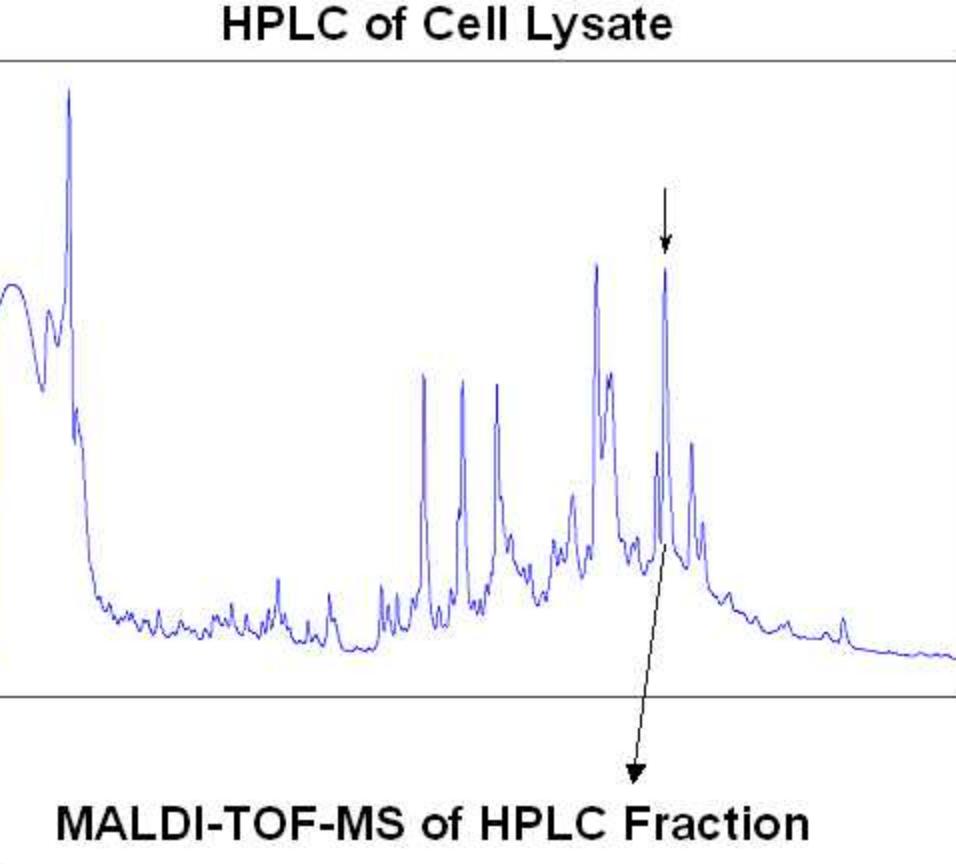
Experimental MW of extracted protein biomarkers (from deconvolution of ESI-MS) compared against theoretical protein MW.

### Experimental Schematic

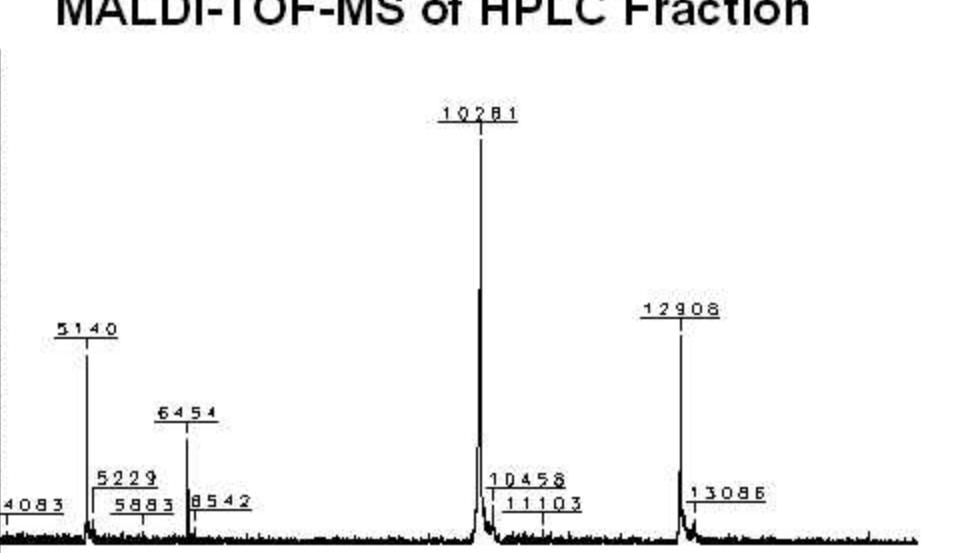
#### MALDI-TOF-MS of Cell Lysate



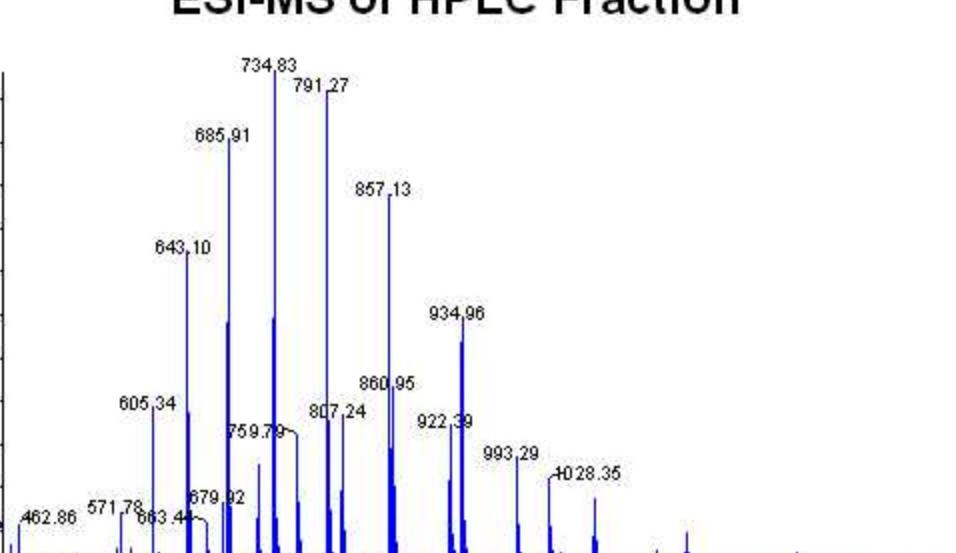
#### HPLC of Cell Lysate



#### MALDI-TOF-MS of HPLC Fraction



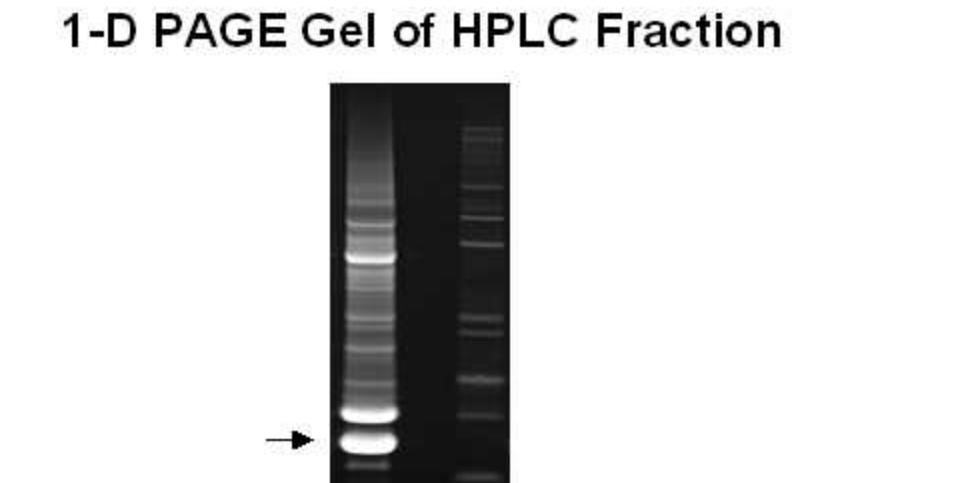
#### ESI-MS of HPLC Fraction



#### Deconvolute Charge State Envelope: Ave. MW = 10274.0 D

Mass of HUP from genomic database: Ave. MW = 10274.0 D

#### 1-D PAGE Gel of HPLC Fraction



#### LC/MS/MS of in-gel digest

